

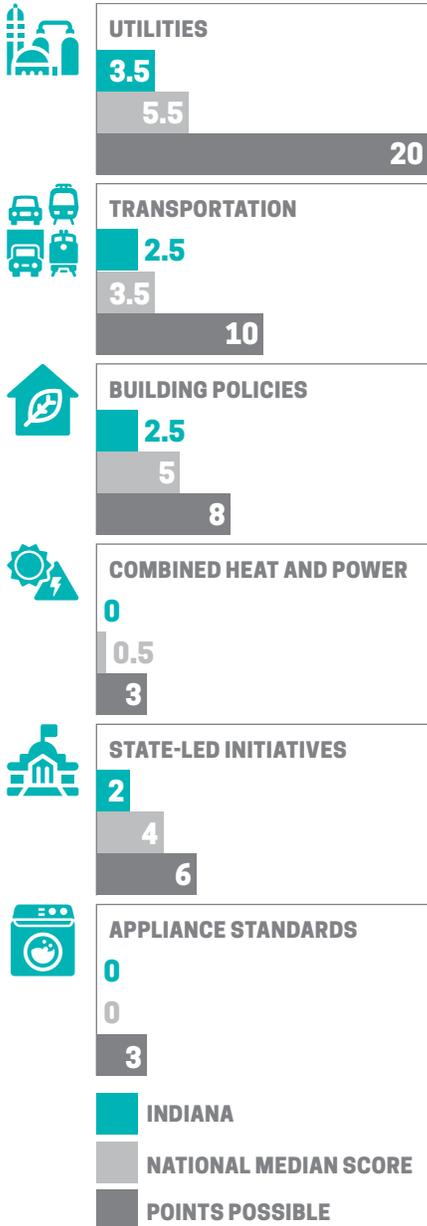


2019 STATE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCORECARD

Indiana

Indiana tied for 40th in the 2019 State Energy Efficiency Scorecard and earned 10.5 points out of a possible 50, the same rank and score as last year.

Indiana's utility savings have declined to below-average levels following the 2014 repeal of the state's energy efficiency standard, costing utilities and ratepayers millions of dollars annually. As a result, Indiana has fallen behind neighbors like Michigan and Illinois, which have extended and strengthened savings targets in recent years. Opportunities to improve the state's overall ranking include adopting building energy code updates, pursuing sustainable transportation policies, and deploying combined heat and power (CHP).



UTILITIES (3.5 OF 20 POINTS)

Indiana's utility savings have dipped below the national average since the 2014 dismantling of the state's energy efficiency resource standard. The following year, legislators called on utilities to develop their own energy savings plans; however a review of programs has shown that utilities have drastically scaled back spending on efficiency while the savings per dollar invested has also declined. Decoupling and performance incentives remain in place for specific utilities.

TRANSPORTATION (2.5 OF 10 POINTS)

The state allows counties to implement an income tax to finance transit districts and the Department of Transportation has a complete streets policy in place to accommodate multiple modes of transportation. Although Indiana has a comprehensive freight plan in place, opportunities remain to strengthen the plan's energy efficiency goals. The state has seen an increase in electric vehicle registrations in recent years. Indiana also considers the proximity of transit facilities when distributing federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to qualifying property owners.

BUILDING ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES (2.5 OF 8 POINTS)

Indiana's building energy codes are mandatory statewide. Residential construction must comply with 2009 International Residential Code (IRC) standards with amendments meeting the stringency of the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and commercial buildings must meet American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) 90.1-2007 standards. The state has not invested resources in code compliance efforts in recent years.

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (0 OF 3 POINTS)

The state has an interconnection standard, but has not otherwise pursued policies to encourage cost-effective and efficient CHP development. Three new CHP installations came online in 2018.

STATE GOVERNMENT-LED INITIATIVES (2 OF 6 POINTS)

Indiana offers a tax credit for energy efficiency investments, as well as a state revolving loan fund offering incentives for energy efficiency. The state also leads by example by requiring efficient public buildings, but does not benchmark the energy use of those buildings. One research center in the state focuses on energy efficiency.

APPLIANCE STANDARDS (0 OF 3 POINTS)

Indiana has not set appliance standards beyond those required by the federal government.